

officers inspired by personal ambition. The feelings which moved officers and soldiers were the feelings which moved the majority of the nation : their revolt was part of a national movement.

Macaulay insists on this aspect of the revolt. He dates the commencement of the disaffection from the winter of 1685-1686, when James showed his intention of overriding the laws against the employment of Roman Catholics.

' Already began to appear the first symptoms of that feeling which three years later impelled so many officers of high rank to desert the royal standard/^x This disaffection was not confined to the officers. When James established his camp at Hounslow, ' he hoped that his army would overawe London ; but the result of his policy was that the feelings and opinions of London took complete

possession of the army/ ² When he imprisoned the Seven Bishops in the Tower the sentries asked the blessing of their prisoners:³ when the bishops were acquitted the regiments in camp shouted for joy.⁴ ¹ The army was scarcely less disaffected than the clergy and gentry.

The force he relied on as the means of coercing the people shared the opinions of the people ... It was plain that if he determined to persist in his designs he must remodel his army/ ⁵ Accordingly James

attempted to
 coerce the English by appealing to the aid of
 the Irish. He
 brought over some regiments from the Irish
 army and
 endeavoured to incorporate Irish recruits in
 English regi-
 ments. ' Of the many errors James had
 committed none
 was more fatal than this/ The sight of '
 armed columns
 of Papists just arrived from Dublin ' inflamed
 the national

¹II, 674-5 (vi).

*II₁₇₅8(vi).

³II, 1006 (viii).

*II, 1031 (viii).

⁵ III, 1066-8 (ix).